SF
624
M95
1910

Montana livestock sanitary laws and regulations, of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Class SF624
Book .M95
1910

Mont. Laws, statutes, etc.

MONTANA

LIVESTOCK SANITARY LAWS

AND

REGULATIONS

OF THE

STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

January 1, 1910

10-33218

SF624
.M95
1910

Montana
Livestock Sanitary Board

DR. WM. TREACY, Chairman
T. C. POWER
JAMES T. STANFORD, Great Falls
DR. M. E. KNOWLES, Secretary

D. OF D.
MAY 20 1910

HOUSE BILL NO. 324.

"An Act to establish a State Livestock Sanitary Board; to provide for the appointment of special Deputy State Veterinary Surgeons; to define the duties and powers of said State Livestock Sanitary Board and the duties and powers of the State Veterniary Surgeon and Deputies Veterinary Surgeon with the State Livestock Sanitary Board; to provide for the eradication of disease in domestic animals, their quarantine and sanitary inspection; to amend section 3016 of the Political Code relating to the stock indemnity fund; and to provide penalties for the violation of this act; and to provide for the transfer of money from the general fund to the Stock Indemnity Fund."

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

Section 1. The president of the board of stock commissioners, the president of the board of sheep commissioners, and the president of the state board of health, shall, exofficio, constitute a board to be known as the State Livestock Sanitary Board. Said board shall have the powers and perform the duties hereinafter defined and a majority of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The board shall organize by electing one of their number chairman, and whenever the personnel of said board changes, by the advent of a new member, the board shall again organize by electing a chairman. The state veterinary surgeon shall exofficio, act as secretary of said board, without extra compensation.

The members of said board, who are not receiving annual or monthly salaries as officials of the state, or state boards, or of any county, shall receive the sum of Five Dollars per day for each day the board is in session, and all members shall receive their actual and necessary traveling expenses in going to and from meetings of the board. All claims for per diem and expenses must be sworn to and accompanied with vouchers for each item of expense, and audited and allowed by the state board of examiners against the fund hereinafter provided for.

Meetings of the board shall be held upon call of the chair-

man, after giving reasonable notice, to the members of the time and place and must not exceed two meetings a year, except in cases of urgent necessity where immediate action of said board is required to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases.

Sec. 2. The state veterinary surgeon may by and with the approval and consent of the state livestock sanitary board, hereinafter referred to as the sanitary board, appoint not more than three permanent, special deputies, as occasion may require hereinafter referred to as deputies, who must be graduates of a regular and reputable veterinary college or veterinary department of a regular and reputable university. Each deputy permanently appointed shall receive a salary of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) per annum, together with actual and necessary traveling expenses. The said deputies may be removed by the state veterinary surgeon and sanitary board at any time without cause. The state veterinary surgeon and the sanitary board, acting jointly are hereby authorized to appoint in various localities of this state, from among veterinarians permanently located therein, deputy veterinary surgeons; and who must have the same qualifications as special deputies, who shall be subject to the orders of the state veterinary surgeon and the sanitary board, and who, together with the permanently employed deputies and the state veterinary surgeon, shall have equal powers, under the direction of the state veterinary surgeon and sanitary board, in enforcing the provisions of this act. Such deputies however, shall be paid only for actual services performed when directed so to do by the state veterinary surgeon or sanitary board, and for such services when so directed shall receive the sum of Six Dollars ($6.00) per diem, together with actual traveling expenses.

Sec. 3. Subject to the approval of the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States, federal inspectors may also be appointed deputy state veterinary surgeons by the state veterinary surgeon with the approval and consent of the sanitary board. When so appointed they shall act without bond or compensation, and possess all the powers and duties of special state veterinary surgeons, and shall hold such appointments at the pleasure of the state veterinary surgeon and the sanitary board, so long as they remain inspectors of said bureau and as such are stationed in this state.

Sec. 4. The state veterinary surgeon shall have the power, and it shall be his duty:

1. To act as chief executive sanitary officer of the sanitary board, and to do all other things necessary or proper to the successful enforcement of this act.

2. To control and supervise and direct the action of all deputies.

3. To enter on or in and examine any car, yard, stable, steam boat, corral, or other building or any premises and to examine any live stock therein or thereon, and otherwise to do therein or thereon whatever may be found necessary or proper in the discharge of his official duties.

4. To quarantine any animal or animals suffering from or exposed to any contagious, infectious, enzootic, epizootic, or dangerous disease; to prohibit their moving or transportation without a certificate from him, and to quarantine premises infected or believed to be infected; and to superintend and control the disinfection or any such premises, and to use any curative, protective or immunizing antitoxins or serum, or any diagnostic agents as needed, and to order and accomplish the slaughter of live stock suffering from dangerously contagious or infectious disease, or incurable disease; or live stock exposed to disease, the slaughter or quarantine or which may become necessary under regulations of the board; and to order and accomplish the disposition of the carcasses of such slaughtered live stock; and to superintend, control and accomplish the burial or other disposition of the carcasses of any animal dying from any of said diseases.

5. To make complaint against any person or persons violating any law relative to live stock, and procure a warrant whenever conditions permit; and to bring the person or persons before the proper magistrate or officer and notify said sanitary board thereof and of his action.

Sec. 5. The state veterinary surgeon and the sanitary board shall have power, and it is their duty, in addition to the powers now conferred on them by law:

1. To supervise and control the action of all deputies and inspectors, and to prescribe regulations to govern them.

2. To remove all its appointees, subordinates and servants at any time without cause.

3. To supervise the sanitary conditions of live stock of this state; to determine and employ the most efficient and practical means to prevent, suppress, control and eradicate dangerous, contagious, infectious, enzootic, epizootic, or any dangerous non-contagious disease among live stock within, or live stock coming into or going out of this state, and must recommend to the Governor when necessary the issuance of quarantine proclamations against domestic animals in other states, territories or foreign countries, as occasion demands, and it is hereby made the Governor's duty to issue such quarantine proclamations as may be requested by the state veterinary surgeon and sanitary board against all domestic animals coming into this state from without, or to set aside and specify general quarantine areas within this state on account of animal diseases, when so requested by the sanitary board.

4. To establish and maintain all and any live stock sanitary regulations that may be deemed expedient; or as may be from time to time necessary to prevent and suppress contagious, infectious or dangerous animal diseases. Provided that all sanitary regulations adopted by the state veterinary surgeon and sanitary board, or to be recommended to the Governor, shall as far as is possible, be in conformity and harmony with the regulations in that regard of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, as the same may exist from time to time; and provided further, that in cases of acutely contagious or rapidly fatal diseases, such as anthrax, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, hog cholera, swine plague, variola or pox, contagious abortion ophthalmia, colt distemper, or malignant catarrh or rabies, the powers conferred by this paragraph on the board may be exercised by the chairman, and provided further that such sanitary board shall cause copies of their regulations from time to time to be printed and furnished to all railway common carriers within this state and all deputies within this state, members of the different health board and to the sheriffs of each county within the state, who shall keep them posted in their offices, and shall furnish from the office of the state veterinary surgeon other copies thereof whenever requested from time to time.

5. To aid the prosecution of all alleged violations of the law, or violations of the regulations prescribed in conformity with

this act, and to aid prosecution for interfering with the lawful action of their appointive officers.

6. To direct and regulate the slaughter of all diseased animals and the dipping and treating thereof for disease, and to order and regulate the gathering and handling of range and other live stock to that end, and to make all and any necessary regulations or rules or orders relative to the gathering, handling and treating or destruction of any animals mentioned herein suffering from or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease.

7. In the case of scabies, or any other contagious or infectious disease among domestic animals on the public range, if after due notification, the owner, agent or person in charge fails, within ten days, subsequent to such notification from the state veterinary surgeon or deputy, or sanitary board, to take such animal or animals up and properly treat the same, under the direction of the state veterinary surgeon, or deputy, then the sanitary board shall have authority to order the rounding up of such animal or animals and procure the proper treatment of the same by the state veterinary surgeon or deputy, all of which expense shall be a first lien upon the animal or animals and said lien shall take precedence over all other liens. Provided, in case of scabies the time for gathering and rounding up range animals may be extended by written order of the sanitary board to a period not exceeding sixty days from date of notification, or in case of emergency, on account of acutely fatal diseases, may be limited by said board to twenty-four hours or less, as in their judgment is necessary.

Provided further, that if any of said domestic animals on the public range are estrays and the owner thereof is not known and cannot with reasonable diligence be found, then the sanitary board shall have the same authority to order the rounding up of and to procure the treatment of said animal or animals as is herein conferred upon it in handling animals other than estrays, and said estray animals shall be subjected to all the provisions of this section; and provided further, that any animal or animals upon which a lien is created by this section, may upon order of the sanitary board, be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, after at least ten days' notice, to be given in such manner as the sanitary board may provide. The proceeds from such sale to be applied, first in satisfying said lien and the bal-

ance if any to be turned over to the owner if known. If the owner of the animal or animals so sold is not known then the balance, if any, to be deposited with the secretary of the board of stock commissioners, to be by him held subject to proof of ownership of the animal or animals sold for a period of two years from date of sale, at which time if no person has proven his ownership of the animal or animals sold, such balance must be transferred to the credit of the stock indemnity fund, and no action for the recovery thereof by the owner of such animal or animals or his assigns shall thereafter be maintained.

Sec. 6. Two classes of animals may be slaughtered:

1. Animals determined by either the state veterinary surgeon or a deputy to be affected with disease requiring slaughter. No animals of this class shall be paid for, save when a mistake as to the existence of a slaughterable disease is discovered upon autopsy.

2. Animals so exposed to disease as to require their slaughter as a sanitary safeguard. There shall be paid for subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned in this section, and as provided in section 8 of this act. No payments to be made for cats and dogs. Animals of the second class shall only be killed after notice, save those animals not in direct custody of any person and whose owner is either unknown or resides so far away as to make immediate notice impracticable. And animals of both classes shall only be slaughtered by the owner or custodian, or his or their agent, or by the state veterinary surgeon or deputy. Providing that animals otherwise subject to be paid for on slaughter shall not be paid for under any of the following conditions:

1. When they belong either to the United States, or to this State, or to any municipality therein.

2. When they have been brought into this State contrary to the provisions of this Act, or regulations or orders made thereunder, or when exposed to disease either before, or at the time of their arrival in the state, or when the owner or claimant knew they had been exposed when he acquired them.

3. When, before exposure, it was suffering from any other incurable or necessarily fatal disease.

4. When the owner or custodian has violated the provisions of Section 15 of this act, as to notice concerning exposed animals or otherwise.

Sec. 7. When the state veterinary surgeon or deputy, shall have determined after inspection, that an animal of the first class must be slaughtered and notice is required, he shall give written notice to either the owner or custodian; which notice must designate the disease, and require such owner or custodian to kill the animal, and where burial or burning of the carcass is desired, to bury or burn it, in manner and time to be declared therein and must be either personally served or served by mail or by leaving in daytime at the residence of such owner or custodian, with any person over fifteen years of age.

2. If such owner or custodian fails to comply with such order the state veterinary surgeon or a deputy may forthwith seize such animal or animals and enforce the order at the cost of such owner or custodian. If such owner or custodian dispute the existence of such disease or any slaughterable disease, he shall serve a written notice of protest on the state veterinary surgeon or deputy (serving original notice) and shall fix in such notice of protest a time and place (the former not later than 136 hours after the service of said original notice) when and where he will kill such animal or animals. Such notice of protest shall be served in season to enable the state veterinary surgeon or a deputy to attend the killing, and thereupon the state veterinary surgeon or deputy shall attend the killing and hold an autopsy on such animal or animals in the presence of the owner, or custodian, or any other person by him selected to be present. If on such autopsy, no pathological lesion of a disease requiring slaughter can be found, the animal or animals shall be paid for as in the case of animals of the second class. But if found part of the tissue of each animal showing such lesion shall at the time be delivered to such owner, custodian or representative, the receipt of the latter taken therefor, and another part of said tissue and said receipt sent to the state veterinary surgeon who shall retain them until the claim is finally disposed of. On any killing after notice of protest a right of action shall arise in favor of the owner or custodian, against said sanitary board; but recovery in such action shall not be had unless the non-existence of such lesion at the time of the killing be affirmatively proven. And judgment recovered by any plaintiff in such action shall be paid out of the stock indemnity fund, created by this act. In all cases where animals of the first class are killed without notice, autopsy shall be held, and a certificate of the dis-

covery or non-discovery of lesion, together with part of tissue forwarded the state veterinary surgeon as above, save when the animal or animals to be slaughtered show unmistakable symptoms of disease requiring slaughter, in which event a certificate stating said fact shall be forwarded the veterinary surgeon.

3. When no lesion is found and the value of the meat for human consumption has not been affected, the veterinary surgeon holding autopsy shall issue a permit of sale and the carcass may be sold for food. After inspection and proper certification of such fact is made by the state veterinary surgeon or deputy.

Sec. 8. Whenever animals are to be paid for under the provisions of this act, they shall be paid for out of the stock indemnity fund, by this act created, upon an order of said board, after the valuation thereof has been to it certified. Said valuation must be made by the veterinary surgeon or deputy veterinary surgeon ordering the slaughter or killing of the animals on holding the autopsy or in case of animals of the second class killed by order of veterinary surgeon or deputy veterinary surgeon or by the state veterinary surgeon on information to him furnished by said deputy, he must truly estimate the actual cash value at the time of killing, but in no instance shall his valuation exceed the following:

In the case of cattle: For common bloods, not exceeding $35.00 per head for any male animal, four years old and upwards, and for any female animal four years old and upwards, not exceeding $25.00 per head, and proportionately less for lesser ages. For graded stock, not exceeding $40.00 per head for any male animal four years old and upwards, and for any female animal four years old and upwards not exceeding $35.00 per head and proportionately less for lesser ages. And for all full bloods, for any male animal four years old and upwards not exceeding $100.00 per head, and for any female animal four years old and upwards not exceeding $75.00 per head and proportionately less for lesser ages. In the case of horses, for common bloods, not exceeding $25.00 per head for each animal four years old and upwards and proportionately less for lesser ages. For graded stock for each animal four years old and upwards, not exceeding $50.00 per head, and proportionately less for lesser ages. And for full bloods for any animal four years old and upwards, not exceeding $125.00 per head and proportionately

less for lesser ages. In the case of goats and swine, not exceeding their market value for meat by weight.

A slaughterable disease shall be deemed any disease contagious or infectious that is incurable and dangerous or communicable to mankind, such as Glanders among horses, asses and mules; or Tuberculosis, Rabies and Anthrax among all animals. Provided that in tuberculosis of cattle, the sanitary board may direct the state veterinary surgeon to detain such cattle in quarintine subject to eradication by the so-called Bang System or other improved system approved by said board.

Sec. 9. The owner or custodian shall be alike liable for expense incurred in the treatment, dipping, handling, of any live stock under the provisions of this act, and whatever such owner or custodian is so liable for any such expense, the said sanitary board may have a lien on such live stock and any other live stock owned by the person liable, which lein shall be a first lein and superior to any other lein, claim or demand against said property. The sanitary board may also maintain a civil action for the amount of such expense against the person liable therefor.

Sec. 10. It is hereby made the duty of the state and several local boards of health of any county, city, town or village in the state, to co-operate with and assist the said sanitary board in all matters, relating to the execution of its sanitary powers as to live stock under this act, in such manner as may be by said sanitary board prescribed, either by general regulation or direct order.

Sec. 11. Any person including the owner or custodian, who has reason to suspect the existence of any disease mentioned in this act among live stock, or the presence of exposed animal or animals at any point within the state shall forthwith give notice thereof to the state veterinary surgeon.

Sec. 12. Whenever in the exercise of their powers or the discharge of their duties, it shall become necessary or proper, for any member of said sanitary board, or state veterinary surgeon, or any of his deputies, to investigate facts and conditions, he is hereby authorized to administer oaths, take affidavits and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses being given for such purpose all the powers of a notary public.

Sec. 13. The phrase "dangerous, contagious, infectious, enzootic and epizootic" as used in this act, shall be deemed to

include glanders, farcy, tuberculosis, anthrax, rinderpest, rabies, foot and mouth disease pleuro-pneumonia, cholera, swine plague, variola or pox, contagious abortion, contagious ophthalmia, mal du coit, coital exanthema, scab or scabbies, or any other contagious skin disease, blackleg, malignant catarrh, and any other disease of live stock that may be controlled or eradicated by sanitary measures or regulations.

The word "live stock," as used in this act, shall be deemed to include horses, mules, asses and cattle, goats, swine, dogs and cats.

Sec. 14. That Section 3016 of the Political Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

3016. The state treasurer is hereby authorized to transfer out of any moneys in the general fund, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, which, in addition to the sum now carried in the stock indemnity fund, shall be known as the "Stock Indemnity Fund," which fund must be used exclusively to defray all expenses created by this act, except the salries of the state veterinary surgeon, his regular deputies and his stenographer, which shall be paid out of the general fund.

Sec. 15. If any owner or custodian or any other person shall wilfully or intentionally break any quarantine and remove any quarantined animal or animals from any established quarantine to another point; or shall take any animal or animals into any established quarantine; or shall wilfully or intentionally drive or transport from one point to another any animal or animals known by him to be affected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease; or shall wilfully or intentionally, dispose of the carcass of any affected or exposed animal or animals of any kind for consumption as food; or shall wilfully or intentionally sell milk from any such animal or animals, without permit from the state veterinary surgeon, or deputy, or fails to notify the state veterinary surgeon of the existence of contagious or infectious disease among his animals, or exposure thereto, or shall wilfully violate any provisions of this act, or any regulations or orders lawfully made in conformity therewith; or shall in any manner hinder, resist or obstruct the execution of any such regulation or order, or hinders, resists or obstructs any officer or employee of said sanitary board in the discharge of his duty, or in the exercise of his lawful powers, or shall negligently break any quarantine, or negligently suffer any quarantined

animal or animals to escape from quarantine or take or allow any animal or animals to go into any quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 16. It shall be unlawful for any owner, agent or person in charge of, to permit any domestic animal or animals herein mentioned, and that is known to be suffering from or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, to run at large on the public range or public highways, and each such offense shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $25.00 nor more than $500.00 or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months or both.

Sec. 17. Breaking quarantine shall mean the taking of any animal or animals or allowing any animal or animals (of the kind quarantined by the state veterinary surgeon or a deputy) to go into or out of any building, corral, premises or range quarantined by the state veterinary surgeon or a deputy.

Sec. 18. The state veterinary surgeon shall make, on or before the tenth of December each year, a written report to the sanitary board, which report must be transmitted by them to the governor. The deputy veterinary surgeons must make monthly reports and annual report to the state veterinary surgeon, such report to be included in the annual report of the state veterinary surgeon.

Sec. 19. All acts and parts of acts in any manner conflicting with this act are hereby repealed, saving, however, the right to prosecute all civil or criminal actions that may have arisen under these provisions, which actions may be prosecuted with like force and effect as if said act had not been repealed.

Sec. 20. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval by the governor.

E. W. KING,
Speaker of the House.
EDWIN L. NORRIS,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 7, 1907.
J. K. TOOLE, Governor.
Filed March 7, 1907, at 9:12 o'clock p. m.
A. N. YODER, Secretary of State.

Livestock Sanitary Board

General Regulations

Now Effective

Glanders.
Tuberculosis.
Scab.
Rules for Disinfection.
Indorsed Dips.
Recipe for Whitewash.

Office of the Secretary, Helena, Mont., May 7, 1907.

The sanitary board directs that all cases of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease among livestock of Montana must be immediately reported to the state veterinary surgeon at Helena. Where a deputy state veterinary surgeon discovers any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease existing among livestock he must immediately report the same to the state veterinary surgeon by telegram, telephone or letter. Upon receipt of such notice the state veterinary surgeon must immediately instruct the nearest deputy as to what action shall be taken. It is the lawful duty of every citizen of this state to immediately report the suspected existence of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease among livestock to the state veterinary surgeon at Helena.

GLANDERS.

Official veterinary surgeons must immediately on determining the existence of glanders issue quarrantine on blanks supplied by the state veterinary surgeon and must immediately mail duplicate quarantine to that officer together with full report of all his actions.

All horses showing unmistakable clinical evidence of glanders must be immediately destroyed by the owner or person in charge,

under supervision of the official veterinary surgeon, and the carcass must be buried not less than six feet in the earth or be burned to ashes. Immediately after the slaughter of any diseased animals the premises must be thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the veterinary surgeon attending the slaughter. All exposed horses must be mallein tested at the earliest possible moment and all reactors must be destroyed under the supervision of an official veterinary surgeon. **A typical reaction shall be considered as follows:**

THOSE HORSES THAT AFTER INJECTION SHALL HAVE A RELATIVELY LARGE AND PAINFUL SWELLING AT THE POINT OF INJECTION AND THAT HAVE ONE OR MORE CONSECUTIVE POST INJECTION TEMPERATURES OF TWO DEGREES OR MORE ABOVE THE MAXIMUM ANTI-INJECTION TEMPERATURE.

Horses failing to give a typical reaction, but that manifest suspicious evidence, must be detained in quarantine and be retested in from thirty to forty days.

After premises and all objects with which diseased horses have been in contact are thoroughly disinfected all horses mallein tested that have failed to react may be released from quarantine. The official veterinary surgeon may issue a modified quarantine on apparently healthy exposed horses, where glanders is determined, after the animals showing clinical symptoms have been destroyed and all belongings with which the horses have come in contact have been disinfected. This conditional or modified quarantine to permit such horses to continue in their accustomed work pending the arrival of mallein; on receipt of which the official veterinary surgeon must immediately test such horses, after which test the non-reactors may be released.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Where tuberculosis is determined by the official veterinary surgeon all the cattle in the herd in which it is discovered must be tuberculin tested. The reacting cattle must be immediately separated from the healthy and the stables and premises thoroughly disinfected in strict accord with the rules embodied herein and the official veterinary surgeon will be required to follow the regulations herein laid down relative to the tuberculin test-

ing of cattle. Two methods of disposing of tuberculous cattle will be permitted. First, slaughter; second, Bang system of eradication; which system can only profitably apply to full blood herds, where expense is of not so much consequence. The carcasses of all cattle slaughtered on account of tuberculosis may be sold for beef for human consumption, providing the carcasses pass the inspecton of the official veterinary surgeon, who must not permit any carcass to be disposed of for human food if the tuberculosis is generalized. Only carcasses will be allowed to be sold where the infection is confined to the **Mediastinal and mesentric lymphatics to a slight degree.** Carcasses in which large pulmonary abcesses or other extensive tubercular lesions are found must be burned to ashes or buried in the earth not less than six feet deep.

Where the owner desires to employ the Bang system of eradicating tuberculosis from his herd, he will be required to furnish bond to the livestock sanitary board for the faithful performance of the rules laid down by the board in carrying out this system and for the safe guarding of the interests of adjacent cattle owners.

Directions for Inspecting Herds for Tuberculosis.

It is imperative that uniformity be observed by official veterinary surgeons in examining and testing herds for tuberculosis, and while it is not the desire to interfere with approved methods, the following plan is recommended to all official veterinary surgeons.

The herd should be stabled during the time the inspection is being made. However, it is not an absolute esential in warm weather if the cattle can be tied or kept quietly in a small paddock. If it is necessary to stable animals under unusual conditions or among unusual surroundings that make them uneasy and excited, the tuberculin test must be postponed until the cattle are accustomed to the changed conditions to which they are subjected.

The herd should be fed and watered as usual during the test.

The animals must not be allowed to drink freely of cold water less than one hour before temperature measurements.

The inspection should begin with a careful physical examination of each animal. This is imperative, for the reason that in many advanced cases of tuberculosis no reaction will follow

the injection of tuberculin, experience has shown that these cases can be readily discovered by a careful physical examination.

This examination should be complete and include a most careful examination of the udder and of the superficial lymphatic glands and a careful ausculation of the lungs.

Each animal must be numbered and described in such a way that it can be recognized with little difficulty and without question.

Where cows stand in the same stall all the time, it is well to number each stall with chalk, and if the cattle are haltered, place a corresponding number on the halter, in addition to which it is well to tie a substantial tag on the halter or around the neck with corresponding number, all of which numbers must correspond with the number on the temperature sheet so that each animal's temperature may be recorded in its appropriate place without danger of mistake or confusion.

The following procedure will give excellent results:

1. Take anti-injection temperature every two hours for the twelve hours preceding injection in accord with temperature chart supplied by the Board.

2. Inject tuberculin in the evening between the hours of 9 and 10. The injection must be made with a carefully sterilized anti-toxin syringe. The dose must be carefully graduated; the most convenient point for injection being back of the left scapula. Prior to injection, the skin should be carefully washed with a five per cent solution of creolin or some other appropriate antiseptic.

3. The first post injection temperature must be taken not later than eight hours after the injection and temperature measurements, repeated at intervals of two hours for not less than ten hours after the taking of the first post injection temperature.

4. Where there is no elevation of temperature at this time, the examination may be discontinued, but if the temperature shows an upward tendency, measurements must be continued until a distinct reaction is apparent or until temperature begins to fall.

5. If a reaction is apparent after taking the third or fourth post injection temperature, the measurement of temperature must be continued to give complete chart record.

6. The thermometer used for this work must be an accurate

tested thermometer and if several are used, they must be compared before taking temperatures.

7. If there is an unusual change of temperature in the stable or a sudden change of weather, this fact must be recorded on the report blank.

8. If a cow is in a febrile condition when the initial anti-injection temperatures are taken, tuberculin must not be used on her, for the reason that in such cases the temperature curve is irregular, and the result of the test uncertain.

9. Calves under three months old must not be tested, as results under this age are unsatisfactory.

10. In old, emaciated animals and in retests, use twice the usual dose of tuberculin, or more, according to the condition.

11. In reporting upon the examination of a herd, the large temperature sheet must be filled out and returned to this office, together with a more detailed record for each animal proving tuberculous. This detailed report should be made out on the individual report blank which will be provided for this purpose.

12. Each reacting animal must be promptly isolated from the herd and branded on the left jaw with a "T" two inches across by three inches in length.

13. In making post-mortems the carcasses must be thoroughly inspected and all diseased organs (noted on the blank) be fully recorded.

14. After the completion of the inspection and isolation of diseased animals from the herd, the buildings and surroundings must be thoroughly disinfected in accordance with instructions. The veterinary surgeon will be expected to furnish a copy of disinfection instructions to owners of herds inspected.

15. Compare maximum normal and maximum reaction temperature and if the difference exceeds 2 f., or more, tuberculosis is to be assumed. If the difference between the maximum and post injction temperature is less than 2 f., it is probable that the animal is free from tuberculosis.

16. When there is any question of doubt in your mind relative to a reaction, you will isolate the animal and retest after the expiration of thirty or forty days.

17. The effect of tuberculin on the flow or quality of milk is immaterial, providing there is no reaction. If there is the slightest evidence of reaction in any cow, the use of milk from such cow must be interdicted.

18. The single or repeated injection of tuberculin on healthy cattle is not injurious to such cattle, a fact that has been proven beyond question by repeated investigations by the most accredited investigators.

REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR THE ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK INTO THE STATE OF MONTANA FROM ALL OTHER STATES, TERRITORIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

For Information of Transportation Companies, Livestock Owners and Shippers.

HORSES.

All horses, mules and asses imported into State of Montana must be accompanied by health certificate including mallein test certificate, certifying that animals have been examined and mallein tested and found free from all contagious and infectious disease.

CATTLE.

All cattle imported into State of Montana for dairy, breeding and feeding purposes must be accompanied by a certificate of health and in the case of cattle for dairy and breeding purposes a certificate certifying that such animals have been tuberculin tested and found free from tuberculosis and all other contagious and infectious disease.

SHEEP.

All sheep imported into State of Montana must be dipped twice in an interval of ten days in a dip approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in lime and sulphur or tobacco and sulphur, on arrival at destination, or at a safe and convenient point designated by the State Veterinarian or his Deputy by special written order.

SWINE.

All swine imported into State of Montana must come accompanied by a health certificate, stating that no infectious swine disease exists or has existed in the locality from which said shipment originated within a period of six months—save where swine are certified by a duly accredited Federal or State Veterinarian as having been immunized by the Dorset-McBride-

Niles Serum; then such swine shall be admitted without hindrance and upon the above specified certification only.

All swine imported into State of Montana for exhibition purposes at State or County Fairs must be accompanied by a certificate stating that such swine have been immunized by the Dorset-McBride-Niles Hog Cholera Serum, prepared or approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

CATTLE, SWINE AND SHEEP FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER.

The above provisions shall not apply to cattle, swine and sheep shipped to a point within a State where the United States Bureau of Animal Industry maintain inspection when such animals are certified for immediate slaughter.

In such cases where shipments of cattle, swine and sheep are for immediate slaughter at any point within the State of Montana where no inspection is maintained by Federal or State authorities then a declaration shall accompany the shipment stating such animals are for immediate slaughter.

TESTS.

All certificates of health and tuberculin and mallein tests shall be made and signed by a Federal, State or Deputy State Veterinarian. All mallein and tuberculin tests shall be made by Federal, State or Deputy State Veterinarians. Such tests shall consist of four anti-injection temperatures at intervals of not less than two and longer than three hours apart, and not less than five post-injection temperatures commencing not to exceed ten hours after time of injection and up to the twentieth hour after injecton.

SERUMS.

All serums used, tuberculin, mallein and hog cholera serum, in conducting tuberculin or mallein tests and immunization for hog cholera shall be manufactured or approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES AND TEST CHARTS.

All certificates must be made on official forms issued by the State in which shipment originated, certifying to the above inspections and tests. Said certificate to be attached to way bill and accompany shipment to destination and the test charts must

be immediately mailed to the State Veterinarian of the State to which shipment is destined.

All certificates signed by State Officials shall be on State Official blanks furnished by State Sanitary Board or by authorities and all certificates issued by Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall be upon the official form used by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Local Regulations.

SCAB.

All cases of scab among horses or cattle under fence must be quarantined with the premises and the animals detained in such quarantine until such time as the disease is completely eradicated. Under range conditions any cattle or horses known to be affected with scab, running on the public range, must be immediately rounded up by the owner, agent or person in charge, together with those that have been exposed, and must be properly treated, under the supervision of an official veterinary surgeon. Official veterinary surgeons making range investigations of scab among cattle or horses are required to report to the state veterinary surgeon the brands, number affected, name and address of the owner, probable number exposed, etc.

DIPS.

The use of the following oils for dipping purposes will be permitted by the livestock sanitary board; Beaumont, or other similar oil; lime and sulphur and tobacco and sulphur.

RULES FOR DISINFECTION.

1. Permit entrance to all stables of a plentiful amount of sunlight. Disease producing germs are promptly destroyed by the direct rays of the sun in a short time. They are destroyed by less intense light more slowly, but live for long periods in dark places. Remember that the best and cheapest disinfectant is sunlight.

2. **Clean the Stable Thoroughly.** Disinfectants do not destroy germs that they do not come in contact with, and in order to

permit the disinfectants used subsequently to come in contact with all the surfaces that may harbor disease producing germs, it is essential that these surfaces should be uncovered by the removal of the dirt that has accumulated over them. The cleansing of the stables includes, first, the removal of all manure; second, the removal of piles of hay and fodder; third, thoroughly sweeping the ceiling, walls and floors; fourth, removal of all rotten wood-work and loose boards, especially on the floor; fifth, the removal of dried accumulations about mangers, floor and drains; sixth, scrubbing mangers, feed boxes, stalls and partitions which should be done by boiling hot water and lye.

3. **Apply Chemical Disinfectants.** After the stable has been thoroughly cleaned as above required, then apply chemical disinfectants. Carbolic acid mixed with water in the proportion of 1 to 20 parts, or 1 pint to 2½ gallons of water, to which sufficient lime is added to make it show where it is applied, and should be applied to every part of the stable. Formalin or formaldehyde is also an efficient disinfctant and should be applied in combination with whitewash as is the carbolic acid, to make it show where applied.

4. All stables should be whitewashed not less than twice a year and in all cases whitewash must be used after disinfection.

5. Allow stable to remain perfectly empty, if possible, after disinfection for several weeks. If this is not possible, then admit all the fresh air that can be gotten into the stable by leaving the doors and windows open. If barns or stables are but little value and impossible to disinfect them, advise burning them down. All litter and old woodwork removed from infected stables must be burned.

WHITE WASH THAT WILL STICK.

Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot within a larger one filled with water; add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace.

M. E. KNOWLES.
Secretary.

BRUS.
MAKERS
SYRACUSE - N.Y.
Pat. Jan. 21, 1908

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 002 844 002 9